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CINCINNATI, HAMILTON COUNTY, O, JANUARY 2, 1861. FOR ALL RECORDING PURPOSES, M upon the books of the county, after a test of two years, I find your WHITING FLUID astisfactory. It flows feely from the pen, retains its fluidity, and rapidly assumes intense black color.

HENRY IVES, Hosorder, To J. J. BUTLER, Agont, 29 Vine-st. jet-f.

AUDITION'S OFFICE, HANLIAVON COUNTY, CONTROLL OF THE SPECIAL BY AN ARCHARD TO A COUNTY, MAY BE ADDED TO A COUNTY AND A COU

NEWBOOKS UST PUBLISHED "WINNER!S" Forfact Guide for the Guitar; "Winner Perfect Guide for the Vio-ling" in which the Instructions are so olosity and almyly treated as to make

indecessary to require a teacher. For practice is than 100 Operate and Popular Airs are added using a complete collection of the best Meledie

36 cents each, for which they will be for-Publishers of Music, Importer and Dealer in Music,

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# Cincinnati Daily Press.

PUBLISHED BY HENRY REED & CO., AT ONE DIME A WEEK ... OFFICE ON VINE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1861.

Railroad Bulletin. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS,

true time on the following youds is seven min faster than city time, with the exception of the Obio and Mississippi and Indianapolis and Cincin nati, which is twelve minutes slower. CINCINNATI, HAMILTON ARE DATTON.

10:00 P.M. 5.18 A LITTLE MIANT.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATE 8.60 A.M. 4.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 9.57 A.M.

ORIO AND MISSISS \*\* P Accommodation... 2.00 P.M. - 100 4.05 P.M. - 100 INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATE, COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON.

...... 6,20 A.M. 10,44 A.M. 2,24 P.M. 7,10 P.M. CINCINNATS, RICHMOND AND INDIANAPOLIS 7,30 A M. 9,05 P.M. 5,30 P.M. 10,20 P.M. 7.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M.

#### VARIETIES.

Elder Parley Pratt, the Mormon preacher Two hundred Illinoisians have joined the Cennessee troops.

The system of passports is apparently about to be abolished in Bremen. It is more than probable that the Great Colonel John G. P. Hove and J. W. Worth, of Louisville, Ky., fought a duel near there on Saturday, but neither was hurt.

England exports annually from the United States hard India rubber to the amount in value of \$125,000. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great ritain has a gross income of more than fifty

usand dollars per annum. Irish pikes have been manufactured per order of Mayor Baugh, of Memphis, Tenn., for a company soon to be organized.

The Pope having blessed two rifled can-non, afterward attended an experiment made to try their range and destructive force. Seventy peasants have been shot at Kasan, in Russis, for having engaged in an insur-rection occasioned by a religious imposter. A person can not change his surname in England without the Queen's especial license and an expenditure of \$100. Admiral Mundy, of the English navy, is

said to be the first person of that rank who Shakspeare evidently was speaking for General Butler when he said: "Norfolk we must have; ha! must we not?"

It is lest labor, says Quesnel, to consult the taste of the world. They will never approve of our conduct unless we approve of theirs. The Cecil (Md.) Whig hears complaints from all sections of the county, of the ravages of the cut worm.

A new work called American Legends is announced in Paris, in three volumes from the pen of a Spaniard Renta Grisi is announced in the first of a farewell series of performances, in Norma. She had been creating quite a furors in concerts at the Crystal Palace.

The Royal Society of Mus

annual performance of the Messiah at St. James's Hall, London, under direction of Professor Sterndale Bennet.

Mr. Dayton, our Minister to France, was escorted to the palace by a Master of Gere-monies in an imperial carriage. He was also presented to the Empress.

The Spanish treasury is said to be over-flowing with money. The slave trade at Guba has probably paid well the last few

Immense quantities of fine and full-road mackerel have been recently taken off Brighton, England—sometimes bringing the catchers one thousand dollars per day.

Jackson, the assassin of Colonel Ellsworth, is ranked in the South with "Old Hickory," and it is claimed that his example "was worthy of all Grecian, of all Roman fame." Hon. John Young Brown made a speech at Hodgenville, Ky., last week, in which he took strong ground in favor of the Southern

The population of England and Wales in 1860 was but twenty millions. The number of paupers in Great Britain, the same year, was about one million.

The ice in the River Neva has broken up, and navigation is resumed for the season. Many vessels were cut to pieces by the floating cakes.

Several loads of Republican documents, seized in Lynchburg, Va., by Superintend-ent Gill, were publicly burned in that city on Thursday.

Important events impending, the bulletins freduently say. What is most desired is the announcement that some of the rebels are depending, as they deserve to be. The rebels offer \$25 for every prisoner captured by privateers. They can not, it would seem, get over their propensity for buying human beings.

buying human beings. Elias Howe, jr., of New York, the sewing-machine millionsire, has presented each officer of the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment with a stallion fally equipped.

Turning Over a New Leaf.—Jeff. Davis ordering the Federal troops to leave Virginia. ordering the Federal troops to leave Virginia, t will prove a blank leaf in the page of

"Drawing the Long Bow."—Southerners reporting Beau regard as simultaneously at Elchmond, Manassas Junction, Harper's Ferry, and Memphis.

Edwin James, the celebrated English bar-rister, who failed for about \$450,000, and fied to the Continent, has been coaxed back by his creditors to resume his profession. The St. Louis (Mo.) Evening News considers it probable that the rebels of the Missouri Legislature will repudiate the debts of the

The men who make the most mosey out of the present crisis are the holders of plug to-bacco. Richmond, Va., being closed, the article has gone up immensely.

A sailor, Hugh Watson, jumped from 'the third story of his boarding house, in Buffalo, N. Y., while asleep, the other night, and killed himself. Miss Fannie Burch, of Little Falls, N. Y.

one of the principal witnesses in the Burch divorce case, was married in that village re-cently, to Edward Isham, of Chicago. Thomas L. Fortune, of Mount Pleasant, Kansas, has invented a steam wagon, to be used in hauling freight across the Western

During the past week the total number of deaths in Brooklyn, N. Y., was eighty-three, the principal diseases being, consumption, fourteen; convulsions, nine; dropsy, seven; fevers, eight; small-pox, six.

There are satarical poets in Constantino ple, who are just now anualng themselves by abouing their Sultan, who has become very unpopular. They neither spare him nor their own countrymen.

It is reported that no less than nine hundred and twenty-nine companies, or ninety-two thousand tuen, have been toadered to Governor Dennison sines the first call for tracers.

The Cotton Trade-India to Supply England with the Great Southern Staple. The India correspondent of the Boston Journal writes from Melrose on the 3d o

April, as follows: While in 1858 the cotton export to Earland was 132,722,576 pounds from Bombsy alone, in 1859-60 it was 321,264,017 pounds, valued about £5,500,000 sterling. Bombay experts to China more largely than to Great Britain, because the Chinese give a higher price. And if this is the case from the chief cotton and it this is the case from the chief cotton port of a country which has no good roads, and few irrigation canals, the self interest of whose natives has not been called into play, yet who grow enough of cotton for the wants of 200,000,000 of people beside what they ex-port, can it be said that India will never take the place of the States to Lancashire? But more than this. It is a remarkable fact that new products have been developed, and a new and purely native trade has been created turing the last ten years. Starting with 835, the first year when the effects of the pening of the trade to India were felt, what io we find? Up to 1839 the average annual exports of cotton from India to England were 6,000,000 pounds; in the next decade they

Against 153,994 cwts, of India sugar imported into England in 1833, we have to set an average of 1,500,000 cwts. In recent years, the value in 1857, being nearly £2,000,000 sterling. Against 179,370 cwts. of rice sent to England as late as 1853, we sent 3,571,899 cwts. in 1858 of the value of above £1,500,000 sterling. For 2,000 bushels of linsed sent to England in 1858, we sent 3,333,000 in 1858, valued at £1,148,500. So with rape, hides, jute and sheep's wool, a trade in all of which has swrung up recently. And not hides, jute and sheep's wool, a trade in all of which has sprung up recently. And not merely has there been a vast increase in quantity, but a remarkable improvement in quality. A few years ago rice could compete in the English market only under a "protecting" duty of 1½d, a pound. Now, without protection, it is fast supplanting the American. India, through England, supplies the continent of Europe. Since the Crimean War, India has been slowly pushing both Russia and America out of the Europ. both Russia and America out of the Euro

ose to 75,000,000, and in the last to 135,000,

pean market.

In 1854 America exported rice to the value of \$2,634,127, and angar \$650,744. In 1858, rice only \$1,870,578, and sugar \$575,786, while the export of molasses fell off in similar proportions. If since 1840 India has created a great trade in sugar, rice, linseed, hides, hemp and wool; if by its better qualities and lower prices it is supplanting America; if high prices have led to an improvement, both in cultivation and preparation in these six articles, what will not the same causes effect for cotton? And if the slave States have nearly exhausted their present ean market. States have nearly exhausted their present soils, if the free North refuses to allow them to touch the unsettled virgin lands of the West, what may not India accomplish as her substitute, with wealth yet undeveloped by capital, with crops which can not reach a market for want of roads, with soils whose my want is water to make them the most artile in the world?

fertile in the world?

Facility of communication between the high table of the interior and the coast is all that India wants to make it at once and forever the feeder of Lancashire. With a strange pertinacity, Manchester men have clubg to plans for teaching the natives of India how to grow a staple which flourished. clung to plans for teaching the marrialed, India how to grow a staple which flourished, and which they manufactured into exquisite fabrics in the days of Herodotus. Self inter-est stone will teach them, as it has done in the case of rice and seeds. Manchester the case of rice and seeds. Manchester growls at the protective cuty on cotton yarn, which has led to the establishment of so many mills in Bombay. But it will most effectually play into the hands of native manufacturers if it is to prate as it has done for the last ten years of touching the active of the last ten years of touching the active of the last ten years of touching the scale when the last ten years of touching the soil amount to? Not merely to tilling the soil account in the raw staple, but to manufacturing it into yarn. Do the Manchester men want that?

In 1812, the cost per pound of cotton yarn.

men want that?

In 1812, the cost per pound of cotton yarn was 2s. 6d.; in 1858 it was 11d. In India the cost was 3s. 7d.; and it is so to this day. Improved manufacture alone has made the difference, and teaching will amount merely to a removal of the difference. All teaching attempts, whether by Governments or private companies, have failed. Bombay has abandoned the former ind agust, after squandering on them a million sterling. Societies and private firms, both in Calcutta and Bombay, still cling to the latter. It is a waste of

wer. Roads and railways, and in a lesser degree irrigated canals, are wanted; self-interest will accomplish the rest. Let all Manchester men, with cepital, with tongue, with pen, by all means in their power, create these. A great system of roads connected with the Great India Peninsular Railway, which is opening up Berst, now wholly ceded to us and with the Bombay and Baroda Railway, which will lay open Ahmedabad and Surat, is wanted. When that system is created, and these and minor railways are perfected and these and minor railways ere perfected, India will become the sole feeder of Lan-ceshire, and Bombay the capital of Asia.

Boro Refugees from Missouri - Parms Confinented in that State-Roads to Kanans Blocknded. The Leavenworth (K. T.) Conservative of

June 6 says:

A. J. Beck and J. Miles, two exiles from Barton County, Missouri, called on us Tues-day. They only reiterate what we have stated several times in our columns, that there is a complete reign of terror along the south western border of Missouri. The forsouth-western border of Missouri. The former was from Ross County, Ohio, and has lived in Barton County about five years. He is an intelligent, and, to all appearances, an isdustrious man. The latter moved in there about one year ago, from Kansas. His only fault was his love of his country and its free institutions. Three other men left at the same time—C. Beck, E. F. Hardin, and J. Chastun. They were told they could remain if they would take the Military oath that the Harney-Price treaty declared null and void. Like true men, they refused to place themselves in a position that might compel them to take up arms against the only Government to which they owe allegiance. They were then compelled to give

ance. They were then compelled to give deeds to their land at \$2 per acre, and take pay in ponies at \$76-more than three times They are camped about two miles below the city, and have three good teams. If any of our citizens have any work to do, they will be glad to do it, in order to support their families.

The roads leading into Kansas have been blockaded, and no one is now permitted to leave. Five wagons loaded with provisions were stopped, and their contents confisered.

Captain L. M. Burfoot, of the Chesterfield Mounted Rangers, Virginia, gives the following directions about loading double-barreled shot-guns, to such of his companies as can

not obtain rifles. The experiment is worth Now, I desire that each man who intends to rely on the double gan, will follow my directions, and I will insure that a "steady sim" will tell at eighty or ninety yards every fire. Carry your gun with you to the place where you lutend to buy your shot; got a cut wad, drive it down the barrel of the gun a quarter of an loch, level and smooth.

Now take the shot and put three on the wad; if they fill the bore of the gun well, wan; it can be sound to be sou

shot can fill the circle of the bore of the gun, so can four; after four, the next number to fill the circle is seven; to shoot men with, these hast will be too small; therefore, buy only such shot as will, on careful trial in the gun itself, lie in tiers of either three or four.

I prefer, for any gun, liers of three; and, in loading the double gun to meet an enemy, put in a sery full charge of powder, and only two tiers of shot, so that they will lie sung and close in the gun, and all six shot will be operated on equally by the expansive force of the nowder, and will be projected from the number of the gun almost in a solid lump, and will remain within six or eight inches of one another in a flight of seventy five or eighty yards. With only two flers of shot, almost any quantity of powder may be put under them without risk to the gun.

The London News, of late date, has the

following:

There must be something very intoxicating about the pleasure of driving, healing and selling a fellow creature, when people who were never in a position to hold a slave in their lives, out of mere hatred of the principles of civil and social equality stretch their sympathics over a thomand leagues of ollowing: heir sympathies over a thousand leagues of cean to meet the slave-owners of Ge and South Carolina. When this Secession movement broke out, we felt quite sure that the friends of reaction at home would not be able to restrain themselves from proclaiming it a movement on behalf of freedom. They

have forbottee longer than we expected, but it seems they can hold no longer.

Without stopping to inquire by what mis-erable process an Englishman could so per-vert and muddle his traditional notions of fiberty, we will look at what the Secession-ists are deing, and inquire what are the prin-ciples and institutions of that Government which they have earneding much praise for tting up.
It certainly seems strange that the section it certainly seems strange that the section

It certainly seems strange that the section of the American community of which the world never hears, save when it tars and feathers or hange some white man, a missionary, or traveler from the North, it may he, accused of Abolitionism, should enddenly conceive a passion for Liberty. It is only partially intelligible when we remember a

conceive a passion for Liberty. It is only partially intelligible when we remember a certain sense of the word which our race has left some five hundred years behind.

We must go to feudal time, when high-spirited Barons flew to arms, to vindicate, against a too humane and inquisitive central power, their liberty to harry a helpless local population with toll and tax and dungeon, to find anything like the ideas of Freedom which the Secessionists profess. Perhaps the nearest approach to an assertion of the same principle in our own times was the wall known demand of a great English Duke during the agitation of the Reform bill, who said of his tenants and their votes: "May I not do what I like with my own?" This was thought at the time very revolting, but it is the faintest echo of the old spirit, once deemed chivalrous and gentlemanly.

Yet the old and modern claims are the same. Once let one portion of society resolve to build up itself—whether in wealth and incurry or in liberal culture, makes no moral difference—by the deliberate sacrifice of another section, consigned on system to negotical degradation, and its character.

of another section, consigned on system to perpetual degredation, and its character is made, no matter whether its Government is called republican or monarchical, whether Its victims are black or white. Formerly the slave owners of the South regarded their po-sition without complacency, as one for which they were not responsible, and which they were simply to make the best of until a door of escape was open. Such is still the feeling of the better men

Such is still the feeling of the better men of the class. But it is a state of mind inimical to the entire theory of the new Government set up at Montgomery. In the new Confederation slavery is sacred, blessed, mysterious, ineffable. Modern civilization has gone quite astray on this matter, and the seceders of the South will correct its abertations. To accomplish this the basis of the institution is laid deep in the fundamental laws of the Confederacy. It is a part of the new Southern Constitution that no laws shall be made denying or impairing the right of property in slaves; the General Government is in all its jurisdiction required to protect alavery.

tect slavery.

Relieved from the necessity of toil, the Southerners are to show the world what the Anglo Saxon race is capable of becoming "Our prospects for the future are great. We shall be a benefit to all the nations of the earth and be ourselves. The radical element, which hours — a Weight to impede our progress, we have sut off and left. We shall have the resistent in the control of the control o gress, we have sut off and left. We shall have the greatest improvement of our race, and constitute the most elegant society on earth. We shall have society that will charm the world by its elegance—all our white population educated and intelligent, with peace and plenty smiling over our happy land." And all this glory and bliss will be due to Slavery as protected and developed under the new Constitution. The results to humanity, of course, will be proportionately grest. Such a grand spectacle must tell upon the outer world. Compulsory labor is not and can not become sufficiently productive to supply for all the white men in the society where it prevails those wants which modern where it prevails those wants which moder

where it prevails those wants which modern civilization inspires.

And if it could be done affrighted Christendom would recoil with horror before the spectacle of a State founded on principles essentially Pagan. But as a scheme it is intelligible to transperancy, and it is far less astorishing that it should be proclaimed in the slave States than that anybody reared amid institutions of popular freedom should. amid institutions of popular freedom should hall its proclaimers as champions of liberty When we read that the Secsders of to-da are but carrying out the principles of Washington, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry, the explanation is at hand, that a man may invoke those venerable names without known

voke those venerable names without knowing very accurately what those who bore
them thought of slavery.

But Englishmen who do not write can tell,
without the aid of Pinnock, the difference
between liberty and arrogant lawlessness,
and we ask our friends in the free States of
America not to believe that because their
struggle is here and there misrepresented
for party purposes in England, the English
people do not thoroughly understand the
nature of the contest in which they are engaged.

gaged. Another Extle from Virginia -The Sayings

and Doluga of Specasionists, and the Num-ber of Treeps in the Old Deminton. Der of Treers in the Old Deminton.

On Fridey night last, says the Pittsburg (Penna) Dispatch, we conversed with a gentleman who had been until within a few days a resident of Virginia, having lived there for fourteen years past. He is a machanic, and had a good situation. His with and several children were with him, and he had been compelled to leave his situation and the State, upon short notice, simply "because, being a Northern man, his principles could not admit of a longer residence there," as those who ordered him to go told him. A few days before he left he was dragged out of bed, while his family was sleeping around him, and with difficulty escaped summary disposal, after considerable bruising. Though much abused and insulted before he was ordered to leave, he fid not resent, or give any ground of provocation to severer any ground of provocation to severer

measures.

He stated that the Union feeling was strong, and openly and largely demonstrative, before the passage of the Secession Ordinance. After that, all the population of Bichmond, save a very few, were avowedly open Secussionists. There were, when he left, some twenty five thousand troops in and near Elchmond, many of whom were without arms or suitable equipments, and very many not uniformed. Until Jeff. Davis actived there the troops were very insubordinate and but live coverned.

gived there the troops were very insubordinate and but fily governed.

He had reformed their condition materially, and taken rapid steps toward their more efficient organization in the brief time that intervened between his arrival and our informant is a native of Worcester County, Massachuetta, and was evidently a valuable employer. From hearsay among his employers and their friends, when coolly estimating their chances in the coming conflict, he was led to believe that the Confederacy had full seventy thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, Manessas Junction, Richmoud, and the intermediate points. They are generally very collident of success in combating the Yankess. Their feelings of hostility against the latter are of the most bitter character, and

SINGULAR PRITITION FOR THE EXTENTION OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.—A petition to the United States Congress has been left at the Beston Merchants Exchange for signatures, praying that the Government shall purchase all the slaves in Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky, at \$300 each. The reason given for cuch a request is that a rebellion against the laws and Government of the United States has for some time existed, and does still exist, calling for a great expenditure of treasure, and impeciling our nation, while slavery lies at the foundation of the truebles, and that is semicantly desirable that hisvery should be removed, if pensible, safely, and and with the greatest benefit to all classes in the community and to all parts of the country.

British View of the Claims of Slavery in | Gloomy Prospect for Southern Flunnees.

America A Silvalus Rebuke of its Ass. | The Philadelphia Ledger has this very sensible editoria :

The proprietors of the Scientific American are in a fair way to become rich. They have already had some hundreds of thousands of dollars sent to them from persons in the Seceded States for safekeeping and in the Seceded States for safekeeping and investment—\$10,000 in one draft. There are many other houses in New York and this city that could probably say the same. It was thus at the breaking out of the Reign of Terror in the first French Revolution. Large sums of money, family plate, bonds and pepera were sent over by the first families of France to known London bankers for security. Many of these lost every living representaire, and their wealth has passed into the capital of these depositories, and much of the wealth of some of the great Lombard street houses has its chief origin thus.

Nothing can be more certain than that wealth is extremely sensitive and makes to itself wings and flies away from a country where it is endangered, with astonishing repidity. Men hoard money and valuables at the beginning of threatened danger. But heards are soon discovered, and many are robbed or compelled to be disgorged, and hence it is that prudent men soon begin to seek allegt investments in some quiet but seek silent investments in some quiet, but foreign country. There will of course be this thing going on now in the South. Some of their banks have already been quietly re-moving large portions of their capital. Five hundred thousand dollars were thus trans-mitted to Canada within a few weeks, it is said, and much more has no doubt beau more sid, and much more has no doubt been sent

to Europe.
All this indicates the foreboding of coming evil to the South, among capitalists, in a manner that no words and bombastic proclamations of security, confidence, unanimity and ease can countervail. While Jefferson Davis is striving might and main to borrow enough to keep things along, at eight per cent, while patriotism is in the mouth of every body, money is being quietly sent out of the country by all those who have got any to send.

The Southern troops all complain of being

unpaid, and while the Southern Confederac inpaid, and while the Southern Confederacy is boasting of its economy, it is charged with carrying over immense debts, and leaving those who, by force and fraud, have been pressed to their service without pay, poorly armed and without food. Desertions re rapidly on the increase. Twenty me in Augusta, Ga., are in one paper advertisein Augusta, Ga., are in one paper advertised as runaways. At Harper's Ferry, the number of these deserters is on the increase daily, and all who come over from the enemy tell the same story. A sort of universal stampede, a dialike of fighting and firing upon the Stars and Stripes on one side, and an unscrupillous impressment all over the South on the other, and no money any where to pay for any thing.

As this rebellion was dollberately plotted, plotted but by the people, but by an aristo.

As the rebellon was domerately plotted, plotted not by the people, but by an aristocratic and wealthy few, used to large credits and providing large means, it is perfectly astonishing that no greater forethought should have been exercised, and that they should be soon and utterly break down financially. should to soon and utterly break downsman-cially; even forced loans seem already to be unavailing, and now the issue of spurious Tressury notes at par to pay old debts, in notes that no one would take at lifty per cent, discount if they could help it, will

notes that no one would take at lifty per cent, discount it they could help it, will only more rapidly bring the Confederacy into state discredit and bankruptcy. This hast twenty millions of issue will probably swamp the whole concern.

If they pay the troops with them, they will find them were than the old Continetal of the concern. The continetal of the concern the process is the more fabulors prices. Even the French assignats were hased on landed property, but these Treasury notes represent nothing, except the personal credit of the arch repudiator, Jefferson Davis, and the personal hanor of Jefferson Davis, and the personal honor of such men as Floyd, who prositinted his oath to steal arms, and the financial ability of Howell Cobb, who broke down the finances of our Government by ignorance and fraud, to a degree that brought us all to the verge of ruin.

The Camputen to Virginia-The Hone of the Rebels. A Washington correspondent writes on

the 5th inst.: The rait of last night gave some of our troops a rough taste of camp life. Two or three of the regiments are very poorly provided with camp equipage; indeed, one of them over the river has no tents except such as can be improvised out of old rail and cedar branches. Such tents will do well enough for pleasant weather, but are good for nothing in a dreaching rain. Until we have more camp equipage, more wagons and horses, in short, more of every thing necessary to an advance into the enemy country, it is evident that General Scott ha

no idea of any startling movements into the heart of Virginia. What he aims at first is the possession of What he sims at first is the possession of Harper's Ferry, for this will give the Government the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possession of all Western and Northern Virginia. This divides the State is two, and of course weakens the power of the rebels. Governor Letcher will see at once that, if Virginia should persist in her disleyalty, and be able to maintain that position in Eastern Virginia, the least calamity which would be fall the State Government would be the loss of the Western half. It is reported that the Governor is half. It is reported that the Governor is

particularly occupied at present in imbibling whisky, and those who know him will readily believe the report.

The Hope of the Rebeig.—Advices from Richmond state that Jefferson Davis and the other leading rebels count very certainly upon the assistance ere long from England and France. They pretend that they have assurances from London that England will raise the blockade before September, or break through it. They also boast that the London Times is upon the side of the slave-holding rebels, and that it has been retained for the war by Yancey & Co. The rebel chiefiains still believe a long war will be avoided, and that nothing more serious than the occupation of Western Virginia will be the result. They expect the North will soon get ever its war fever, and consent to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy,

Further Expans of Colonel Hardee. Every-body has heard of "Hardee's Drill," and the idea is prevalent at the South that Colohel Hardee is one of the bravest and most accomplished officers in the world; that he understands more about military tactics than any loyal officer in the United States service, not even excepting General Scott. The rebels point to his system of tactics in confirmation of their views of the greatness of this military gentleman, and they are willing to match him against any half-dozen officers who still stand by the old flag. The New York Courier, however, by the statement of a fact, presents Colonel Hardee as one who has entered into other men's labors, instead of accomplishing great things on his

own account. It says : Hardee was enjef of a Board to translate ryatem of light infantry tactics from the French. Lieutenant Bennets, of the Ordnance, did the work—every word of it; and Hardee's name was attached to the treads thou! He pever, in all probability, saw or read one word of it until called upon to study it for the agreement leaving how to drill the te me diale points. They are generally very confident of success in combating the Yankees. Their feelings of bosthity against the latter are of the most bitter character, and they are eager for the fray.

Singular Pertition for the Explanation to the United States Congress has been left at the Boston Merchants Exchange for signatures, praying that the Government shall parchase all the slaves in Maryland, Delaware, hissouri and Kentucky, at \$300 each. The reason given for cash a request is that a rebellion against the laws and Government as

ment of existed.

Experiments with Carron Some cancer of condition on on Major Clay's principle, have reling our andation of a United States officer, at Orosby. The range was one thousand seven hondred and sixty yards, and the flight of the lalls accurate. The guint were immediately purchased and are on their way to this country.

BY TELEGRAPH. Subjugation of the Rebels.

The Government Vessels about to Atlack Several Points in Virginia-No Attack to be Made upon the Robel Fortifications until thoat at Washington are Complete-An Intended Onelaught on Arlington Hights Abandoned-Minister Harry Recalled-The Secretion Troops again Reported as Retreating from Hurper's Ferry, Va.—The Rebel Troops to Make a Stand, perhaps on Attack, at Manassas Junction—Confirmation of the Disaffection at Harper's Ferry-General Johnston Largely Re-enforced-General Sents to Command the Federal Forces in Person-An Embargo Placed at Evansville, Indiana, upon the Shipment of Provisions Further South-Copture of Another Northern Vessel by Southern Prica-teers-General Buller Marches on a Virginia Battery-Two Divisions of Federal Troops Fire on Each Other-The Government Forces Attack a Virginia Battery, and are Repulsed with Considerable Loss,

[New York Tribune's Dispatch.]

New York, June 11.—A letter received from aboard the Anacosta asys:

"We are in hourly expectation of an order to attack Pig Point battery, in conjunction with the Harriet Lane and Cumberland." They also expected to pay a visit to Sewall's Point and Graney Island. A warm time was

anticipated.

An army officer, who had an interview with General Scott, yesterday, states that he was positively informed by him that no important attack upon the position of the enemy would be made until fortifications around Washington shall be entirely finished and was sounted.

guns mounted.

It appears that Arlington Hights were on the point of being attacked on Monday night. One of Lieutenaut Tompkins's company came One of Lieutenant Tompkins scompany came in toward midnight to the camp of the Sixtyninth Regiment, reporting the enemy coming in force, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, at a distance of only two miles.

Our troops were formed in line of battle, but for some cause unknown, the rebels concluded at the last moment to defer their project and withdrew.

Colonel Van Allen's regiment of cavalry, aine hundred and ninety rank and file, has been accepted, to be ready for active service An order recalling Harvey goes out on Wednesday's steamer.

Were not all our ships of war absolutely required for the blockade, he would be brought home in a man-of war as a prisoner. Under the circumstances, he will be

this is useless. The evidence is overwhelm At three o'clock this morning a large force marched through Georgetown, toward Point of Rocks. The combined forces, in conjunc-tion with Pattersus's column, and perhaps McClellan's, will effectually surround Har-

His guilt is depied in some quarters, but

per's Ferry.
Intelligence, deemed trustworthy, shows that the receis are retreating from Harper's that the receis are retreating from Harper's Ferral teems the rebels received.

It seems the rebels received washington. It is doubted whether our columns can combine in asson to make a large capture. The rebels were to make a stand at, and perhaps an attack from, Manassas Junction, which is, according to reports received by Government, strongly fortified. The cannon are in a semi-circle, the center of which is the railroad station. Rebels talk about flanking the Washington lines and capturing the city directly, without going around by the city directly, without going around by Baltimore. It is sure that place would rise in a moment if the Capital were taken.

We have further confirmation of the diswe have further confirmation of the dis-affection at Harper's Ferry. Three com-panies refused to serve under any flag but the stars and stripes. They are probably Kentuckians, who hold the Maryland Hights, and who, if previous statements can be be-lieved, will turn their guns against the rebels, lieved, will turn their guns against the rebels, of whom they are nominal allies.

Washington, June 10.—This has been a day of anxious expectation. It is reported that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebel forces has already begun. It is known that the policy of such a step has received serious consideration from the rebel chiefs. They appear to have abandoned all idea of official constitutions as first hald dame by

offensive operations as first laid down by them, and only think now of being able to hold what they have got. Secession flags won't float over Washington, Independence and Fancuil Halls. [New York Herald's Dispatch.] It is certain General Johnston has be

largely re-enforced within a few days, and it may be his intention to try the mettle of Patterson and McClellan, and Cadwallader's commands. He will find himself surrounded on all sides, and out of the reach of assistance from the South.

If he retreats toward Manassas Junction he will be closely followed by the whole If he retreats toward Manassas Junction he will be closely followed by the whole Federal force now concentrated around Harper's Ferry, and the retrograde movement will hardly stop north of Richmond.

I have reason to believe that Lieutenant-General Scott leaves to-night for Frederick, to command the Federal forces in person. His horse went forward to Baltimore to-day.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 11.-The Surveyo of Customs at Evansville, Ind., notifies the steamers that the transportation of provisions to Smithland and Paducah, Ky, are in violation of instructions from Government,

and prohibits it.

New Orleans and Mobile boats were stopped on the 8th.

The British ship Independence, for Bremen, and the ship Gabian, went to sea from New Orleans on the 6th. The ships Manorosack and Parsons, for Liverpool, were abandoned inside of the bar at Pass 1 Outre, at the same and prohibits it.

Two small war vessels appeared on the 6th, at the mouth of the Beinvenue Bay, ten miles from New Orleans, where the British landed in the war of 1813. General Twiggs occupied Martillo Tower

at that port.

The Charleston Mercury of the 6th reports that a privateer captured, off Georgetown, a Portland brig valued at \$40,000.

The Savannah papers of the 7th state that the ship Sebasticook, of Bath, Maine, was recised by the Collector of Savannah in consequence of remaining in wat level. sequence of remaining in port longer than the law allowed. the law allowed.

A special dispatch from Charleston to the New Orleans Ficayana of the 8th, says Governor Pickens had published a notification against sending funds North, being in conflict with the law.

Sr. Lovis, Mo., June 11.—An extra session of the United States District Court, Judge Treat, has been ordered for the 20th last. A special Grand Jury has been announced by the United States Marchal.

The Santa Fe correspondent gives the Colleging names of army officers who have

The Santa Fe correspondent gives the following names of army officers who have resigned: Captain Manry, of Virginis; Captain Lindsey, of Mississippi; Captain Stephenson, Fifth Infantry, and Major Sibley, Sécond Dragoons. It is understood that Colonel Grayson and Major Reynolds will soon follow.

The report of the resignation of Colonel Loring is unitue.

The Missella (Arisonia) Tiesse of May 17, says that a large train belonging to W. J. Grant, Army Contractor for the different garrisons of that Territory, has been sensed by the Texan forces at the Rio Hondo, near San Antonio, and the trains, animals and freight confiscated.

The officer in command refused to give a receipt, and made no distinction between

receipt, and made no distinction between Government and private property. Forty we gon a were seized, containing about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds freight for Arrivala garrisons, and thirty thousand pounds for private parties. Battrions, Mo. June 11.—General But-having for learned that the rebels were legifying a camp with strong batteries at Great Bethel, nine miles from Rampton, on the Vorstown read, deemed it necessary to disloge them.

NUMBER 98. Accordingly, movements were made leet ight from Fortress Moorne and Newport tews. About midnight, Colonel Duryes's Guaves and Colonel Townsend's Albany

News. About midnight, Colonel Duryes's Zouaves and Colonel Townsend's Albany Regiment crossed the river at Hampton, by means of six large betteaux, mammed by the Naval Brigade, and took up the line of march. The former some two miles in advance of the latter.

At the same time Colonel Bendix's regiment and detachments of the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments and regulars at Newport moved forward to form a junction with the regulars from Fortrees Mooroe at Little Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel. The Zonaves passed Little Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel. The Zonaves passed Little Bethel about four A. M.

Colonel Bendix's regiment arrived and took up a position at the intersection of the reads. Not understanding the signal, the German regiment, in the darkness of the night, fired upon Colonel Townsend's column, matching in close order, led by Lieutenant Butler's som and aid de-camp of General Butler, with two pieces of artillary.

Other accounts say that Colonel Townsend's regiment fired first. At all events, the fire of the Albany regiment was harmless, while that of the Germans was fatal, killing one man and wounding severely two others, with several other slight casualties. The Albany regiment being back of the Germans, discovered from the accountements

others, with several other slight casualties. The Albany regiment being back of the Germans, discovered from the acconfroments left on the field, that the supposed enemy was a friend.

They had in the meantime nine rounds with small arms and a small field piece.

The Zonaves hearing the firing turned and also fired upon the Albany boys.

At daybreak Colonel Allen and Colonel Carey's right moved from the rear of the fortrees to support the main body. fortress to support the main body.

The mistake at Little Bethel having been

scertained, the buildings were burned and Major with two prominent Secessionists taken prisoners.

The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel, but our three small pieces of artillery were unable to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy.

The rebel battery was completely manked. No men could be seen, only the flashes of the guns. There were probably less than a the guns. There were probably less than a thousand men behind the batteries of the

rebels:

A well concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brigadier-General Pierte, who commanded the expedition, appears to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy Regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given.

Lieutenant Grebble, of the Union Army, and is command of the artillery, was struck by a carnon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun, and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

Captain George W. Wilson, of the Troy Regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of the gun and brought it off the field, with the corpse of the Lieutenant. Both were brought to fortress Monroes his evening. roes his evening.

There are probably about twenty-five killed and one hundred of the Federal troops wounded.

General Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded.

Several of the latter are now in the hospital here.

pital bere.
Great indignation is manifested against Brigadier-General Pierce.
Washington, June 11.—The time for submission of written arguments in the Mc-Cormack Patent Extension and India-on the 20th instance give his decision until the 1st of July.

Arrival of the Adriante.

St. Jones, N. F., June 10.—The Adriante, from Galway on the 5th, arrived here this evening. The Great Eastern arrived out on the 20th. Sales of Cotton in Liverpool on Monday. Cases of Cotton in Inverpool on Monday, 10,000 bales; market closing quiet and steady. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet. Consols closed on Monday at 90%@90%. The British Government has decided not to allow the entry of privateers at any of

their ports. Light Dawning on England-Description o the Great Upristing at the North.

The London Daily News gives the following description of the great uprising of the people, and the march of the gallant Seventh in response to the President's Proclamation.

is turning in England, in view of the heroic effort of the loyal citizens of the United States to maintain their Government and place as a nation.

President Lincoln and the Secretary of State issued a call for seventy-five thousand men to defend his Government, in entire uncertainty as to what would follow.

It was not exactly the fiery cross that was sent through the country; but it was something as rapid and as effectual. On the arrival of the telegram at any station, some

It is evident that the tide of popular feeling

thing as rapid and as effectual. On the arri-val of the telegram at any station, some man leaped on his horse and rode through village and hamlet till his horse dropped, and another took up the message. In those rural settlements the citizens had for years been singing hymns in their evening meet-ings, vowing their readiness to go forth against the sin and curse of the land in any way, and at any moment that should be an-

against the sin and curse of the land in any way, and at any moment that should be appointed them. Many of these met the horsemen as they were returning from the field, or the workshop, or the boat.

Their township ought to send so many to the war; the last train would start within half an hour. They laid down their tools or gave them into the charge of bystanders, trusted that those who could not go to-night would bring on their clothes to-morrow, and started as they were—some with the soil of the furrows on their feet, and the others with the marks of their toll on their hands. When such men as these were marching through the town afterward, the shop-keep-

through the town afterward, the shop-keepers ran out as they passed, accosting them with, "Any thing that you want?" "Any thing that we can furnish you with?"

The clergymen seem to be like those of the olden time. One offered himself as chaplain to a resignment provided it marched through time. One othered timeset as chaptain to a regiment, provided it marched through Baltimore after the collision there. To march through Baltimore, and efface the disgrace of any impediment to access to Washington, was the enthusiasm of the hour.

The first regiment that went on that perilous service was not delayed for a moment by without the provider was not delayed the service was not delayed for a moment by the service was not delayed for a moment by the service was not delayed for a moment by

ows service was not delayed for a moment by mothers, wives, or sisters; yet there was no hope of more than half coming back; and the horrors of war were already felt in their homes. Nothing was heard of them for days. They had got through safely; and how? The dandy regiment of New York, "the carled darlings" of the ball room, had new laid ralls for them, and built up bridges, and renewed the wires, with their own dainty hands. Archbishop Hughes has floated the national flag from his great Catholic Cathedral in New York; and the Episcoplian Bishops have forwarded the armament with all their influence. So have the German pastors, and the Italian, French and Irish priests.

A QUIET MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGE EXCITED. The people of North Adams, Mass., were greatly excited a few days since at the atrocious sentiments of one Jones, from Williamston, smong which were that the murder of Elisworth was justifiable and right, and had be been in Jackson's place he would have served him as Jackson did. He also expressed the bope that every Northera man who went South to fight would he killed, and said that if he possessed a Secession flag he would that if he possessed a Secession flag he would raise it over his house, and would shoot the first man who attempted to pull it down. Some milliary men marched him round tows, when they stripped him of his clothing, made him put it on wrong side out, and labelling him "Secessionis," again marched him through the village, at the same time compelling him to bear the stars and stripes. After the man had bean pretty thoroughly shown up, they compelled him to kneel upon the flag, kins it with all the reverent affection a Secontionial could possibly exhibit, and then swear allegiance to the Government. The man was thoroughly cowed and subdord, and having taken the oath of fidelity, was allowed to depast peaceably. A QUINT MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGE EXCITED

hundred and nineteen stemmer, and upo hundred and twenty air saling seconds. The equadron to come to this country consists of the steamer Des Cartes, and the sorvettes Loveisier, Presy, and Norveit.

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Utien, Ind., March 13, 1861.

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EDINBURG Saturday, June 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON Saturday, June 19

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